The Petersburg Intelligencer.

VIRGINIA.—PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY—BY WILLIAM PRENTIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

NUMBER 1115.] TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1800. [XVth YEAR.

On the first Monday in November next,

THE PEOPLE of VIRGINIA are to make choice of twenty-one Electors to vote for a PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT of the United States. In order that the Citizens may prepare themselves in time for so important an exercise of their political privileges, we lay before them a list of the respective TICKETS—which will be continued in this paper until near the time of the election.

The Republican Ticket,

Or a List of those who will vote for

Thomas Jefferson.

Edmund Pendleton, of *Caroline*.
Thomas Newton, jun. of *Norfolk*.
William Newsum, of *Princess-Anne*.
William Ellzey, of *London*.
George Wythe, of the city of *Richmond*.
James Madison, jun. of *Orange*.
John Page, of *Gloucester*.
William B. Giles, of *Amelia*.
Richard Brent, of *Prince William*.
Walter Jones, of *Northumberland*.
Carter B. Harrison, of *Prince George*.
Andrew Moore, of *Rockbridge*.
Archibald Stuart, of *Augusta*.
Creed Taylor, of *Cumberland*.
Hugh Holmes, of *Frederick*.
Gen. John Brown, of *Hardy*.
Gen. John Preston, of *Montgomery*.
Gen. Joseph Jones, of *Dinwiddie*.
George Penn, of *Patrick*.
Thomas Read, sen. of *Charlotte*.
William H. Cabell, of *Amherst*.

The American Republican Ticket,

Or a List of those who will vote for

John Adams.

John Blair, of the city of *Williamsburg*.
John Wise, of *Accomack*.
Charles Dabney, of *Hanover*.
William Cabell, of *Amherst*.
John Jamison, of *Culpeper*.
Carter Braxton, of *King William*.
John Nevison, of *Norfolk*.
George K. Taylor, of *Prince George*.
Sterling Edmunds, of *Brunswick*.
Bernard Markham, of *Chesterfield*.
James Morton, of *Prince Edward*.
William Morton, of *Charlotte*.
Joel Leftwich, of *Campbell*.
Bridet Ashton, of *King George*.
Bailey Washington, of *Fairfax*.
John Blackwell, of *Fauquier*.
James Brackenridge, of *Petetourt*.
Isaac Vanmeter, of *Hardy*.
Robert Crocket, of *Wythe*.
Joseph Swearingen, of *Berkeley*.
Alexander St. Clair, of *Augusta*.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of COLQUHOUN, GATEWOOD & Co. being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted to said concern, are earnestly requested to come forward and pay off their respective balances to Thomas Colquhoun, who alone is authorised to receive the same—and all having claims, will please apply to him for settlement.

THOMAS COLQUHOUN.
RICHARD GATEWOOD.
R. & W. COLQUHOUN.

Petersburg, June 30, 1800.

THE business will be hereafter conducted by Thomas Colquhoun, under the firm of THOMAS COLQUHOUN & Co. who beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand a complete assortment of goods suitable for the Town or Country consumption, as well as a variety of fancy articles—and to all those who have been punctual in their payments, they solicit a continuance of their favors.

June 30, 1800. (tf.)

WENT away from the subscriber, an apprentice boy to Thomas Cross, deceased, by the name of WILLIAM MARSHALL, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well made and dark complexion—had on when he went away, a silk striped nankeen coater, white muslinet waistcoat, nankeen breeches, white cotton hose, a neat fur hat—tho' as he had a trunk of other cloaths, no doubt but he will alter his dress. I do forewarn all masters of vessels from carrying away said boy, or any person harbouring or employing him. Whoever takes up said boy, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive a generous reward, with all charges paid.

MARY CROSS.

Petersburg, July 10, 1800. (3)

WASHINGTON.

A work, published in England, by Henry Wansey, *a Wiltshire Clothier, entitled* "The journal of an excursion to the United States of America, in the summer of 1794," *affords the following account of an interview with General* WASHINGTON, *which contains a number of particulars that will interest an American reader, though not highly important.*

"*Friday, June 6th.*—Had the honour of an interview with the President of the United States, to whom I was introduced by Mr. Dandridge, his secretary.—He received me very politely, and, after reading my letters, I was asked to breakfast. There was very little of the ceremony of courts, the Americans will not permit this, nor does the disposition of his Excellency lead him to assume it.

"I confess I was struck with awe and veneration, when I recollected that I was now in the presence of one of the greatest men upon earth—the GREAT WASHINGTON—the noble and wise benefactor of the world! as Mirabeau styles him—the advocate of human nature—the friend of both worlds. Whether we view him as a general in the field, vested with unlimited authority and power, at the head of a victorious army; or, in the cabinet, as President of the United States; or, as a private gentleman, cultivating his own farm, he is still the same great man, anxious only to discharge with propriety the duties of his relative situation. His conduct has been uniformly manly, honorable, just, patriotic, and disinterested, that his greatest enemies cannot fix on any one trait of his character that can deserve the least censure. His paternal regard for the army while he commanded it; his earnest and sincere desire to accomplish the glorious object for which they were contending; his endurance of the toils and hazards of war, without ever receiving the least emolument from his country; and his retirement to private life as soon as the peace, plainly evinces that his motives were the most pure and patriotic that could proceed from a benevolent heart. His letters to Congress during the war, now lately published in England, as well as his circular and farewel orders to the armies of the United States, at the end of the war, shew him to have been justly ranked among the fine writers of the age.—When we look down from this truly great and illustrious charter, upon other public servants, we find a glaring contrast; nor can we fix our attention upon any other great men, without discovering in them a vast and mortifying dissimilarity.

"The President in his person is tall and thin, but erect, rather of an engaging than a dignified presence. He appears thoughtful, is slow in delivering himself, which occasions some to conclude him reserved; but it is rather, I apprehend, the effect of much thinking and reflection, for there is a great appearance to me of affability and accommodation. He was at this time in his sixty-third year, being born Feb. 11, 1732, O. S. but he has very little the appearance of age, having been all his lifetime so exceeding temperate. There is a certain anxiety visible in his countenance, with marks of extreme sensibility.

"Notwithstanding his great attention and employment in the affairs of his well regulated government, and of his own agricultural concerns, he is in correspondence with many of the most eminent geniuses in the different countries of Europe, not so much for the sake of learning and fame, as to procure the knowledge of agriculture and the arts useful to his country.

"I informed his Excellency, in the course of conversation, that I was a manufacturer from England, who, out of curiosity as well as business, had made an excursion to America, to see the state of society there; to inspect their various manufactories, and particularly the woolen, with which I was best acquainted. The general asked me what I thought of their wool? I informed him that I had seen some very good and fine at *Hartford* in Connecticut, which they told told me came from *Georgia*; but that in general it was very indifferent: yet, from the appearance of it, I was convinced it was capable of great improvement. That to my surprise, in the course of travelling two hundred and fifty miles, from *Boston* haber, I had not seen any flock of more than twenty or thirty sheep, and but few of these; from whence I concluded there was no great quantity grown in the state so as to answer any great purpose for manufacture. His Excellency observed, that from his own experience, he believed it capable of great improvement, for he had been trying some experiments with his own flocks (at Mou[illegible] that by attending to breed [illegible] pasturage, he had so far improved his [illegible] sizes, as to have encreased them from two to six pounds a piece; but that since, from a multiplicity of other objects to attend to, they were, by being neglected, gone back to half their weight, being now scarcely three pounds. I took this opperturnity to offer him one of my publications on the encouragement of wool, which he seemed with pleasure to receive.

"Mrs. Washington herself made tea and coffee for us. On the table were two small plates of sliced tongue, dry toast, bread and butter, &c. but no broiled fish as is the general custom. Miss Custis, her grand daughter, a very pleasing young lady, of about sixteen, sat next to her, and her brother, George Washington Custis, about two years older than herself. There was but little appearance of form; one servant only attended, who had no livery; a silver urn of hot water was the only article of expense on the table. She appears something older than the President, though, I understand, they were both born in the same year; short in stature, rather robust; very plain in her dress, wearing a very plain cap, with her grey hair closely turned up under it. She has routs or levees (whichever the people chuse to call them) every Wednesday and Saturday, at Philadelphia, during the sitting of Congress. But the Antifederalists, object even to these, as tending to give super-eminency, and introductory to the paraphernalia of courts.

[illegible] rose from table, to view a model which a gentleman from Virginia, who had breakfasted with us, had brought for the inspection of the President. It was a scheme to convey vessels on navigable canals, from one lock to another, without the expense of having floodgates, by means of a lever, weighed by a quantity of water pumped in a reservoir.

"The President has continual applications from the ingenious, as the patron of every new invention, which good or bad, he with great patience listens to, and receives them all in a manner to make them go away satisfied.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

Narrative of a Citizen of Philadelphia.

In the summer of 1798, being Sunday, and just arrived from the state of Delaware, I was called on by two citizens, who had just come from on board the *Squirrel* British sloop of war, then laying off the southern part of the city. They informed me that there was on board that vessel, an American citizen, who was born at Portsmouth in the state of Virginia. He had been impressed out of an American vessel in the port of London, and had been then two years in their possession. That after being taken from his ship, he had for a considerable length of time resisted every temptation to enter into the service. That they then resorted to violence, and he experienced from them the most barbarous treatment, not able to bear which, and hoping by professing obedience to obtain an opportunity to escape or perish in the attempt, he was constrained to enter, after which he received better treatment, though still severe on account of his former obstinacy, and being an American. He wept much on relating his unfortunate case, and his anguish appered to be increased when he saw the shore, and reflected that he was thus confined without relief or mercy in the port of his native country, and that several of his countrymen were in the same state on board. After consoling him as much as in their power, and promising to do as much as they could to obtain his release, they left him, and immediately came to the house of the writer of this narrative, at his house in Chesnut-Street.

The business being thus fairly represented by persons of credit and candor, who conceived that the writer hereof would take an active interest in the unfortunate state of a fellow-citizen; I applied directly to the Chief Justice (now governer) M'Kean, who upon hearing the case, advised me to wait upon the Secretary of state, Mr. *Timothy Pickering*, and informed me that it was that officer's especial business. If he attended to it well, if not the chief justice should see what the laws of the state would do.

Accordingly I waited on Mr. Pickering, and informed him of all the particulars related to me. He acted with extreme politeness, spoke of Mr. Liston in high terms, as always ready to do justice, mentioned the captain of the Squirrel as an accomplished gentleman, and gave me encouragement to hope the unfortunate Virginian would obtain his liberty. He requested me to call the next day at the same hour.

Accordingly I waited on Mr. Pickering again on Tuesday morning; but to my great surprise his conduct was changed from affability to reserve, from civility to stiffness and sullenness. I enquired concerning our unfortunate fellow-citizen—He answered me short and hastily, he was not at leisure. I wished to know when I might call again. He said he did not know; and I retired as quick as I was answered.

I was determined, however, that such a case should not be so ungraciously passed over by a public officer; and I called on him again on Wednesday. He then accosted me, and I replied to this effect—

P. Mr, I . . . . . you appear to me to have too much zeal in this business.

I. I wish, Sir, I could say half so much of you.

Some other observations passed; I pressed the hardship of the case, and that the man would find means to make it public; but I could obtain no further satisfaction, and I was obliged to take my leave, though with increased resolution to persevere.

As I could not prevail with Mr. Pickering on the score of justice, or his duty; I was determined to awaken him to a sense of his duty in another way; the people on board the Squirrel had been so badly treated, that several of them had jumped overboard, swam on shore, and escaped under the protection of the people on the wharves. I waited accordingly on Mr. Pickering and informed him in strong terms that the *rope-makers, carpenters, caulkers*, and others in Southwark, had heard that this man and others were detained on board; that they were resolved to seize on the first boat and crew that came along shore from the Squirrel, and detain them as hostages until their fellow citizens should have been discharged.

This information, which I confess was only a stratagem, had the desired effect. He was no longer the lofty and cold man in office; he was agitated and alarmed; he was *very much obliged* to me INDEED; and begged that I would use my good offices to appease the people in Southwark, and *he would engage* that the man should be liberated—upon this assurance I departed.

The next day I requested Mr. J. S. and Mr. J. K. to go with me to Mr. Pickering's office, informing them how I had acted thus far, they went with me. As soon as we entered the room, Mr. Pickering said, "well, Mr. I***** that business is done," and handed me the protection. I asked him when would the man be released? He made no reply, but repeating that it should be done; and we were proceeding down stairs, when he called me back, and in a low voice said—"The man "will certainly be discharged Mr. I**** "you may rely on it; but it *cannot be* "*done now, nor 'till the ship is under* "*weigh*, FOR THERE ARE SEVERAL "MORE ON BOARD IN THE SAME PRE-"DICAMENT!!!

It would be superfluous to offer any comment on the above. The facts as thus narrated have been in the possession of the Editor for more than a year, and were intended to be produced in a court of justice. It is on *Printers* and *Editors* alone that the arm of power falls—while villains laugh at the laws, and the liberties and rights of their fellow-citizens. Attornies of Districts such as *Luther Martin*, and *Judges* such as *Chase*, are eager as blood hounds after the scent of a man who has talents and integrity to expose public dilapidators, or the betrayers and enemies of the public liberty; but upon the bondage of thousands of our fellow-citizens in British ships, upon the crimes of those who connive at this bondage, they are silent as *the tyger that crouches before he leaps upon his prey*.

July 5.

We are informed that Thomas Fitzsimons, Esq. a respectable Merchant of this city has presented to Peale's Museum an elegant collection of MINERALS, PETREFACTIONS of SHELLS, and a variety of AMETHYST CHRYSTIALS, brought from the river Plata, South America, and some beautiful Shells from Otaheite, &c. &c. about one hundred specimens.

They are arranged in a glass case by themselves, and may be studied to advantage; having a catalogue descriptive of each specimen and where found.

This, among many others, is a striking instance of the utility of a Museum; as by a display of natural productions, knowledge is diffused in an easy, cheap, and entertaining manner, to thousands of individuals whose circumstances will not allow them to travel in to foreign countries, or receive an expensive system of education, when even with those advantages their progress would be slow and uncertain with out the aid of some well stored and arranged Museum.

A respository on the foundation now established, when aided by a generous public, may soon possess specimens of the earth, stones, minerals and other fosil bodies, and vegetables. The quadrupeds, the amphibious animals, birds, fishes, and insects, not only of this but of every other country, thus affording an extensive and comprehensive view of the wonderful works of an all-wise Creator, [illegible] of colors, the infinite variety of form, the magnitude and minuteness of animated nature, exhibiting amidst all this astonishing variety, the harmony and perfection of each subject for the various purposes of existence.

So pleasing an assemblage in one view must forcibly tend to lead the mind to serious reflections, and confirm sentiments of good will and charity to each fellow being.

July 7.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated the 22d of April, 1800.

"We expect Genoa will fall inevitably in the course of a day or two; Massena has been beaten. The French Republic is tottering to its fall, and its first Consul's, final hope, like that of Milton's devil, is flat despair."

Extract of a letter from a captain of an American vessel to a merchant in St. Thomas's, dated Bordeaux, May 2, 1800, received by a gentleman in this city.

"The negociation with the American Ministers goes on slowly at present, and privateers are continually bringing in American vessels—On the 27th ult. they brought in the fine American ship Portland, Pollard, of and from N. York, bound to Liverpool; but it is hoped she will be cleared. Every thing is therefore quiet here—the French army in Italy has been defeated by the combined armies."

Agreeable to a late law of Congress, an additional impost of 1-2 cent per lb. on brown Sugar, and 1 cent per gallon on Molasses, has been laid.

TO THE CITIZENS OF VIRGINIA.

WE had presented to you, for your consideration, at the next choice of electors, a ticket, which we thought unexceptionable;—founded on a law, which we believed to be constitutional and wise. But the committee, intrusted with the ticket prepared by the minority of the late assembly, have not hesitated to impeach the one, as being an invasion of ancient usages and established rights; and the other as an attempt to influence your votes by great and imposing names.

It is not for us to detail the reasons, which produced the law. These we presume, have been already explained by its members, who are now daily with you; whose conduct has been recently submitted to your approbation or displeasure; and most, if not all of them, so far as their inclination led them to a re-election, have again received the suffrages of their country or district; or are succeeded by patriots, not less distinguished by their attachment to that law. The free and unbiassed sense of the people confers the highest sanction on the acts of their servants.

But we discern not, what ancient usage has been violated; what established right overthrown. By the federal constitution it is consigned to the discretion of each state to prescribe the mode of choosing electors, and thrice Virginia has preferred elections by districts, while several other states have either adopted a general ticket, or through their legislatures have appointed electors. The unanimity known to exist in favor of him, who filled the executive chair, for the first eight years, created an indifference to the mode. The third and last election discovered, that Virginia, whose weight on such an occasion, ought to be proportioned to her population, might against the will of a majority of her citizens, be reduced, through the means of district elections, to that of states, greatly inferior on the scale of representation, but more judicious in the concentration of their power. Where then is the ancient usage which thwarts this arrangement? What established right is impaired, when a constitutional discretion is exercised by following "the example" (which is avowed by the committee to be a just motive) of those, who seek an advantage over Virginia. Is not the objection to this law of national self-defence, although unintentionally indeed, yet directly a branch of that system, which would prostrate Virginia at the feet of any combination of the other states, if a combination can be conceived? Upon this head she has candidly and amply unfolded her views in the subjoined preamble; "Whereas until some uniform mode for choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States, shall be prescribed by an amendment to the constitution, it may happen under the law of this commonwealth for appointing electors for that purpose, that a choice may take place contrary to the will of a majority of the United States, and also contrary to the will of a majority of the people of this state, which would be inconsistent with the true intent and meaning of the constitution of the United States; and although this commonwealth is willing to accede to any reasonable and proper amendment of the said constitution to remedy the said evil, yet forasmuch as it ought in the mean time to be counteracted by every constitutional regulation within the power of the legislature until it shall be so removed."*

The mere act of recommending electors is so obviously the right of every citizen, and a recommendation from those, to whom the people have confided their interests and are best acquainted with the candidates, is so plainly fit in itself, that the imputation of an attempt to influence, must exist, if any where, in the names which our ticket exhibits. There is indeed an influence in their names: an influence, which we dare to avow: an influence in which we glory. It is derived from that republican zeal, which delights to honor those who deserve well of their country. If among them be men, who have been foremost in the political career; they have struggled to keep alive the flame of republicanism; if their objects have been "vast," it is, because they have embraced the rights of the people; not the arrogant pretensions, or usurpations of individuals; if their passions have been roused, their enthusiasm was dignified by the course, which it pursued; but it never was degraded by any irritation unbecoming free and submissive citizens. We thank Heaven that the "highest state employments" have now for the first time only been converted into topics of reproach; but if it were true, that they generate jealousy and hatred to the *rival* authorities (as they are called) of the union, the danger of those rival authorities, hating the *states*, is much nearer at hand; and it is the more incumbent upon the people of the states, to provide by the exercise of powers, referred to them by the constitution, for the support of the rights of the states. But who are the few, (for they are but few) thus alluded to? Men, tried and approved for half a century in public service; unsurpassed in talents, and in knowledge; unquestioned and unquestionable in virtue; independent in fortune and place; too happy to profit from confusion, and unambitious, except to retain the favor of their fellow-citizens, which has followed them through a long life. Can *their* voices be gained, but by evidences of genuine excellence? Can they have an interest distinct from that of the people?

We insinuate nothing against the opposite ticket. Let the contest be considered as it really is, between Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams. The former you know to be a sincere and enlightened republican; whose greatness has been promulgated through the unavailing calumnies of his enemies, though he stands unshielded by a sedition law. Strenuous then ought to be your solicitude at the approaching election of a chief magistrate. Unbounded ought it to be, if fleets, armies, taxes, and the destines of a federal government depend so much upon him, as the committee are pleased to intimate. Under these impressions, ask yourselves for whom you ought to vote? Consummate your reverence for the memory of Washington, not by employing it as an engine of election, but by declaring, that even his name shall not prevent the free use of our understanding. As a friend to liberty, we believe Jefferson second to no man, and the experience of no man has afforded better lessons for its preservation. If the sense of Virginia be with him, the mode which shall draw it forth deserves praise, and the meaning of language must be perverted if the will of the majority constitutionally expressed, upon a subject of expediency, and tending to give Virginia her constitutional weight, by means formerly and at this moment practized by other states, shall be decried persecution. The committee complain not that the privilege of voting has been wrested from them; but that they are deprived of an opportunity of wielding it in such a manner, as to destroy the effect of the like privilege in the majority.

Dreading nothing from truth, the friends of the Republican Ticket defy the hostility displayed against the character, which they defend; and offer him to your affection as the ablest guardian of your peace, freedom and constitution.

PHILIP NORBORNE NICHOLAS, *Chairman.*
MERIWETHER JONES,
SAMUEL PLEASANTS, jun.
JOSEPH SELDEN,
GERVAS STORRS,
JOHN H. FOUSHEE, *Secretary.*
} *Committee.*

Richmond, July 7th, 1800.

* *See Preamble to General Ticket Law, passed 8th of January, 1800.*

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

DISTRICTS.	ELECTORS.
New-Kent, Henrico, Charles City, James City, York, Warwick, and Elizabeth City,	*George Wythe.*
Accomack, Northampton, and Princess-Anne,	*William Newsum.*
Hanover, Caroline, and Louisa,	*Edmund Pendleton.*
Fluvanna, Albemarle, Amherst, and Goochland,	*William H. Cabell.*
Madison, Orange, Culpeper, and Spotsylvania,	*James Madison, jun.*
King and Queen, King William, Essex, Middlesex, Gloucester, and Mathews.	*John Page.*
	Thomas Newton, jun.
nd Greensville,	*Carter B. Harrison.*
	Gen. Joseph Jones.
atan,	*William B. Giles.*
and Lunenburg,	*Creed Taylor.*
	Thomas Read, sen.
atrick,	*George Penn.*
stmoreland, and	*Walter Jones.*
	Richard Brent.
	William Ellzey.
Kenawha, and	*Andrew Moore*
Harrison, Mo-	*Gen. John Brown.*
Lee, Grayson,	*Gen. John Preston.*
	Hugh Hoomes.
	Archibald Stuart.

2

From the AURORA.

Loan Offices, *versus* Eight per cent. Loans.

It requires no great sagacity to discover, that if a man possesses 20,000 dollars in the hands of his banker, lying useless and unproductive, that it would be something worse than ridiculous for him to advertise for a loan of 10,000 dollars, at an *interest of eight per cent.*

This, however, is but absolutely on a small scale, compared with what our administration has been doing for a few years back. We step aside for a moment, from *Timothy Pickering* and *Jonathan Dayton*, to make an excursion among the *loan offices* of the United States. We are not hunting up *Sedition* like Judge *Chase*, nor speculating on *public contracts* like *James Ross*, we take *Oliver Wolcott's* Treasury books as our *chart*, and give facts exactly as he states them to a *fraction*. If he suffers false accounts to be registered in his office he must be responsible to the public, not we, for if there are errors (*other than typographical be it always remembered,*) the errors are his.

But first let us explain, readers, what is the origin, and use of the *loan offices*.—During our revolutionary war, Congress borrowed from the citizens of the several states, such sums of money as the patriotism and means of the parties enabled them to lend for the service of their country. In order to render these means of public income as productive as possible, and in order to accommodate the lenders, offices were appointed *in each state* to receive these contributions and to account for them between the public and the lenders.

These officers paid the contributions to the public treasury under the orders of Congress, and paid the interest to the several lenders, as it became due. When the funds in their possession were not adequate to the payment of the interest, they were authorised to draw for *that amount* on the public treasury. The accounts of that day (not much worse than at present) were kept in such a manner, and the certificates of the debt issued in such a form, that it was not found practicable at that period to conduct the business in any other form. This branch of public business however, might, and ought to have been conducted better since. When the loan office certificates were funded, *in a general common fund*, it was an extravagance or an indifference to the public interest, or a part of a system of influence, which could suffer the *loan offices* to exist afterwards.

That it was unnecessary, is demonstrable from the fact, that *all the indented books are now kept at the treasury of the United States which were formerly kept at the Loan Offices of the respective States.* Why then could not the interest on that part of the debt which was *loaned*, as well as that part for which services were rendered, to wit, the *poor old soldiers claims, &c.* be paid at the treasury.

When the Treasury Department was about to be organized in 1789, the *Loan Offices* it was conceived would have been abolished, and the subject was a stumbling block which it required all *Hamilton's* duplicity and intrigue to remove. Mr. *Jefferson* had pointed out their inutility, in a forcible manner, but he was then absent. Hamilton who looked forward to the *Golden Age* of patronage and financial influence, sought to provide arguments in defence of their continuance, and he proposed to call them DEPUTY TREASURERS, which in fact they are, so that if *Big Ben of Boston*, were to give one of his hyperbolical displays of national grandeur, he might very preciously infer our greatness and riches from the multitudes of *Treasuries* we maintain; for we have not only the separate treasuries of the state Governments—but we have the great federal treasury under Oliver Wolcott and *fifteen other treasuries* under the name of Loan Offices, all with lucrative establishments, and *circulating the public money* with the greatest effect through all parts of the country.

The new title of *Deputy Treasurers*, however, had nearly ruined the project, and in order to preserve them they were represented as objects which might be subsequently reformed, after the government generally had got into operation. We shall see how they have been reformed.

There is certainly no necessity for keeping up the loan office establishment, unless to create an executive influence, by giving away *twenty-six thousand dollars a year* to the loan officers, and entrusting them with the interest money to the amount of more than *two millions* every year, by quarterly advances, which the loan officers have the use of until called for by the certificate holders. Where there are collectors of the revenue, constantly in the receipt of public money. Where there are banks and public confidence in them is fully established, it appears a very extraordinary course of proceeding, in a government professedly economical, under an administration eternally discanting on its frugality and care of the public treasures—to see a waste so prodigal, to see an establishment so useless and worse, *liable to abuse.*

In pointing out the wastefulness and inutility of the *Loan Office* establishment, we must be understood to confine ourselves principally to a complaint against the establishment itself, as *useless* in fact, *expensive* in fact, and secondarily as an engine for the exercise of influence of the executive, and the diversions of the public money into private channels, while the public stands in need of its own funds. Many of the officers of loans are no doubt men of worth. But that worth does not entitle them to hold public monies to an unnecessary amount even supposing the office to be necessary.

We are possessed of numerous accounts, wherein it appears that enormous balances remain due to the United States from the loan offices. We shall for the present select a few articles of this description, where the abuses are *least grevious* in order to illustrate the nature of the evil where it is *enormous.*

The commissioners of loans, it is believed without exception, act as agents for paying invalid pensioners. We select this branch of account to illustrate the rest.

It appears from the books of the Treasury in an account marked No. 11, 431, that *Sherwood Haywood* acting as agent for paying invalid pensions in *N. Carolina*, stood accountable on a settlement made the 5th of May, 1800, at the Treasury, as follows:

Dr.

To balance due by him as per report, No. 11,[illegible] 7,	Ds. 346	17
To warrants on the Treasury for the amount of the following:		
No. 63[illegible], dated 31 March, 1800,	762 50	
No. 694, 31 March, 1800,	762 50	
	1525	
	Ds. 1871	17

Cr.

By payments of invalid Pensioners in the quarter ending the 31st of March, 1800, being for their pensions falling due at different periods, *including his commission,*	170	85
By BALANCE due the U. S.	1700	32
	Ds. 1871	17

Upon this *pretty* account it would be scarcely worth while to dwell, considering the enormity of the sums that are with abandoned wastefulness lavished and misapplied in the same way, this *little delinquency* of 1,700 dollars may not confound by the excessive extravagance of the amount.

It would appear by this account, that this *agent* had paid in the quarter ending the 31st of March, 1800, the sum of 170 dollars and 85 cents. It also appears that he had in his hand prior to that disbursement the sum of 346 dollars and 17 cents, had he paid out of this sum the claims of the quarter ending 31 March, still there would have remained in his hands 175 dlls. and 32 cents, a sum more than sufficient to defray the demands of another quarter with two and *a half per cent. commission*, yet we find this agent furnished with *two warrants*, and both of the *same date* and the *same* amount, for a sum adequate to the discharge of nearly twenty times the amount of the previous quarters disbursement.

Nay, what is more remarkable still, although the balance of the warrant 11, 227, was more than double the demand of the quarter's disbursement—we find that those two warrants were issued on the *very day* that the account had been settled up to.

What is the inference to be drawn from this lavishment?—while the public is advertising for money at an interest higher than the legal rate?

Again—the account of *John Hopkins* commissioner of loans for Virginia, was settled on the 10th of May, 1800, in the Treasury of this city, as agent for paying invalid pensioners.

Dr.

To balance due by him on report, No. 11,247.	4,601	56
To Treasury warrants, No. 6[illegible], March 31, 1800, 989 82		
——530, March 21, 1800, 2500		
	3589	82
	9,191	34

Cr.

By amount of payments to Invalid pensioners of said State, in the quarter ending March 31, 1800, for their pensions, falling due at different periods including *his commission at two and a half per cent.*	1541	50
BALANCE *due* the U. S. (10 May, 1800)	7649	44
	Ds. 9191	34

In this account as in the former, there appears a balance of a previous account of 4601 dls. in the Commissioners hands, while his quarterly disbursement appears to be no more than 1541 dollars; that there remained in hand of the former receipts, on the 31st of March, 1800, as much as was necessary to discharge all the money due up to that date, and an equal amount for two quarters more! yet on that same day we find two warrants issued for a sum nearly equal to the former balance, or for *five* quarters in all.

Again, in the little state of *Delaware* we find, Mr. *John Stockton* commissioner of loans, had settled his accounts at the Treasury on the 7th of May, 1800, the account is numbered on the Register's file, No 11,437, and is thus stated on that date:

Dr.

To balance of former account No. 11,219.	2121	95
To warrant on the Treasury, dated March 31, 1800,	650	
	2771	95

Cr.

By payments to invalids the quarter ending 31st March, 1800, *including his commission,*	441	66
BALANCE *due* U. S. (7th May 1800,)	2329	29
	2771	95

This account is even more enormous in abuse, proportioned to its *extent*, than the former two, for we find that the quarter's expenditure is only 441 dls. 66 cents. Yet Mr. Stockton draws on the 31st of March 1800, the sum of 200 dls. more than is necessary for his disbursement, even if he had no public money in hand. For what end was this surplus of 200 dollars drawn? For what end or by what authority was it allowed to be drawn from the Treasury, when Mr. Stockton, already held in his hands a sum of *two thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars* unaccounted for?

It is a feature common to all the accounts which we have examined, and we had not sufficient time to go through an *hundredth part of them*, that the balance in the hands of the public officers have uniformly encreased, and in the mode which the foregoing accounts shew. Thus Mr. *Stockton* of Delaware, held 2000 dollars in his hands to answer a quarterly demand of 400; on the closing day of that quarter he goes and draws 200 dollars more than he wants, and instead of the balance of 2121 dollars and 95 cents due from him before, by drawing an additional sum encreases his debt to the public to 2330 dollars 29 cents.

But this is REGULAR GOVERNMENT—and ORDER—with a vengeance.

We have another little matter on hand for our sweet scented *Jonathan Dayton*, which he shall have in *due time*—perhaps earlier than he may wish.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

The ship Maria, capt Thompson, arrived at Fort Mifflin yesterday morning, from Leghorn, which she left the 29th of April, and touched at Gibralter 37 days since.

On the 9th of May, spoke an English squadron bound up the Streights. Capt. Thompson has brought with him a circular letter, addressed by our Consul at Leghorn, to the American masters of vessels, informing them of his having received official advice from the American consul at Tunis, that the differences with the Barbary states had been amicably adjusted—capt. Thompson brings nothing new respecting the contending armies.

The Duke of Wertemberg has commissioned a Major General *Sagar* at the head of 400 men, to execute a secret and important enterprize against the French. A wit observes that, if the commission should not be conducted with caution and secrecy, his enemies will *smoke him.*

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated May 11.

"The official account of the defeat of Massena's army was published here this day: after a number of trifling actions, with various success, the French are said to have lost twelve thousand men, by this account—The Austrians were in pursuit of the remains of the flying army.

A postcript to the above letter, says—

Accounts are this moment received that Savoni and Gavi are taken,—A great battle was fought on the 21st and 22d, which decided the fate of Massena's army. He is hemmed in with a few thousand men, and must surrender.

LINENS.

7-8 and yard wide IRISH LINENS, just imported from Dublin in the brig Venus, via Philadelphia, and the ship Draper, via New-York.—To be sold by the Box, on reasonable terms, by

ROBERT MOORE.

Petersburg, June 26, 1800.

Late and interesting News,

by the brig Tryol, from Greenock, arrived at New-York.

PARIS, May 19.

A new victory of the army of the Rhine was yesterday announced at the second representation of Hecuba. By order of the Minister of the Interior, a Telegraphic dispatch from Huningen, under the date of the 7th, was received in these words:

On the 5th Gen. Moreau attacked the Austrians, at Thonkirch on the Ablack. The greatest heat was shew on both sides. The enemy was compleatly defeated. Moreau pursues them with the greatest vigour."

A second Telegraphic dispatch of this morning adds. "The victory is complete; the loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, is immense."

May 20.

We have received an account of Buonaparte. The Official Journal contains the following extract of a letter written by the First Consul to the other two Consuls.

"Dijon, 7th May.

"I arrived here, citizen Consuls, at six in the morning, so that I have been only 24 hours on my journey from Paris to Dijon.

"BUONAPARTE."

We have since learnt, that the first Consul left Dijon on the evening of the 7th, and must, by this time, have arrived at Geneva.

Lieut. Gen. Soucket to the garrison of Savona.

Soldiers—You have been appointed to defend the fortres of Savona. You have privations to experience, and fatigues to indure, but support them all with firmness. The two corps of the army of Italy, although seperated have beaten the enemy on more than one occasion; already have they taken from him 10,000 prisoners, 300 officers, 8 standards, and killed or wounded upwards of 5000. Buonaparte watches over the destinies of the armies, and will bring them triumphant out of the present struggle. Constancy and devotion my brave comrades. I shall send you all the provisions I can; and the time, perhaps, is not far distant, when I may hope to facilitate you on your firmness, your courage, and the mischief you have done to the enemy.

The General of Division commanding the 8th military division, to the First Consul. Head Quarters, at Marseilles, 16 Floreal, May 6.

Citizen Consul—The news which I have received from the army, dated the 3d, informs me that the General in Chief, Massena, defends himself like a lion at Genoa; that the enemy dare not block him in except by distant positions. He has made a sortie, and killed 800 Austrians, and made 1000 prisoners. Five ships laden with grain have arrived at Genoa, and other small vessels laden with grain are daily arriving there. The General in Chief has answered a flag of truce sent by the enemy, that while he had an ounce of bread, and a drop of blood in his veins, he would fight; and that he would sooner bury himself in the ruins of the city, than abandon Genoa to the enemy. The Ligurians perform wonders, and fight with bravery. Gen. Desaix, Citizen Poussielgue, and 130 officers of the army of Egypt, have arrived at the Lazeretto of Toulon.—Health and respect.

(Signed) ST. HILAIRE.

Telegraphic Dispatch.

"General Moreau to the Minister at War.

Huningen, 26 Floreal, May 16.

"The right wing commanded by General Lecourbe, attacked the enemy on the 11th, in the position at Mimmingen. They have been completely beaten: more than 2000 men have been made prisoners, and a great number of dead have been left on the field of battle."

MILAN, April 10.

This moment intelligence is received here, that yesterday Gen. Melas gave battle to Massena, and gained a most complete victory.—The victorious Austrians were under the walls of Genoa.

PAVIA, April 12.

We have just received the certain and happy tidings, that on the 11th inst. the Imperialists gained a splendid victory. Gen. Massena surrounded near Genoa, collected all his troops to attempt to fight his way through.—Near Karossio (between Genoa and Savona) he was met by Gen. Melas, when a dreadful and murderous battle ensued, in which numbers fell on both sides.

VERONA, April 17.

This moment we have received positive intelligence, that on the 11th inst. near Karossio, an important battle had been fought, which lasted eight hours. Massena's army is almost entirely destroyed, the General killed, his staff made prisoners, and the booty immense. Thus the campaign in Italy, which had scarcely commenced, is already terminated to the everlasting glory of the invincible Germans.

ROVEREDO, April 18.

On the 10th and 11th instant, a dreadful battle was fought in the Genoese, in which the French lost between 8000 and 9000 men. After the engagements of the 7th and 8th, Gen. Massena found himself surrounded between Genoa and Savona, and, with a view of fighting his way through, he attacked the Austrians, but a ball entered his head, and he fell. Our loss has likewise been considerable; beside an entire regiment, we have lost a great number of men, but we took the whole of the enemy's head-quarters, and a vast quantity of ammunition. On the 13th the Austrian Generals Reisky, Terzy, and Wirtemberg, arrived before Genoa, and, from precaution against the Genoese patriots, demanded 50 of the nobility, 50 of the clergy, and 50 merchants, as hostages. Gen. Kalm had penetrated as far as Sospello, with his corps, and continued to advance towards Nice, meeting with little resistance.

VENICE, April 18.

This evening a courier arrived here with the pleasing intelligence, that on the 15th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a capitulation being previously concluded, the Imperialists had entered Genoa, after the Executive Council and all persons belonging to the Revolutionary Government, had been sent to the Imperial camp, as hostages for fulfilling the articles of capitulation. The French troops were made prisoners, and are to return to France, on promising not to serve against the Imperialists until exchanged. Most of the Generals and Officers will be sent to the Hereditary States, to serve as hostages for the due execution of the articles of capitulation.

LONDON, May 17.

We are told that a Cabinet Council was assembled at Lord Grenville's office yesterday, upon important business, and that the debate on the Income bill was adjourned in order to prevent interruption to their deliberations, which continued during several hours. It is asserted, that the subject of their discussion was the last dispatch received from Lord Minto, his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Vienna. His Excellency is said to have written home, that new overtures of peace were confidently expected in that capital from the French; and that if the proposals of the Chief Consul were rightly anticipated, they were of a nature so advantageous to the Roman Emperor, as to render it prudent to be prepared for every alternative.

May 21.

The private letters in the Paris journals state, that the battles of the 2d and 5th were most bloody. The loss of the Austrians is estimated at 10,000 killed and 12,000 wounded; the French 5,000 killed and 7,000 wounded. On the 7th the Austrians are said to have gained some advantages, but were soon compelled to retreat. The right wing of the French on the 9th, it is said, entered Lindau, and another was preparing to attack Bregentz, after passing the Rhine at Rheineck. The French army seems to be advancing to Augsburgh.

From Massena there is no direct news; but an official letter from Gen. St. Hilaire, commandant of Marseilles, contains some accounts from Genoa as late as the 3d instant.

Buonaparte arrived at Geneva late on the 8th of May. Dispatches were received from him on the 10th. On the 13th the head quarters of the army were at Lausanne. The chief consul reviewed the advanced guard, which was to set out the same day under the command of Gen. Lanues. The whole army is reported to be in a most excellent state.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port the brig Trial, Griffin, in 43 days from Liverpool. London papers to the twenty-first of May, inclusive, are received by her at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

From these papers we learn, that on the 4th and 5th May, two sanguinary battles were fought between the French army of the Rhine and Austrians, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 21,000 men killed and wounded, and at an expence to the victors of 15,000 men.

No occurrence of moment appears to have taken place in Italy since the date of our former accounts from that quarter.

We are still in darkness respecting our commissioners; they are not mentioned in the papers before us. There is good reason to infer, even from this silence, that a good understanding prevailed between the commissioners and those of the Republic; and that the report by way of Boston, of their dismissal by the First Consul in consequence of a correspondence between them and the British Minister, is a gross imposition on the credulity of the American people.

PHILADELPHIA July 8.

By the ship Maria, John T. Thomson master, from Leghorn, the following information, useful for those who trade to the Mediteranean, has been received.

Copy of a letter from the American vice consul at Leghorn, sent circularly to the American captains at Pochenas, enclosing a consular letter also annexed,

Gentlemen,

It is with much pleasure I inform you every thing is amicably adjusted with the regency of Tunis.—Annexed is a copy of a letter received from Mr. Eaton.

Yours, &c.

ROBT. TRUEMEN, Jun.
Chan. and Vice-Consul, for the United States.

Leghorn, 25th April, 1800.

Consulate of the United States.
TUNIS, April 10, 1800

Sir,

Having at length amicably adjusted the affairs of the United States, with the Bay and Regency of Tunis, I desire you would communicate this agreeable intelligence to the masters of American vessels, who may come within the limits of your Consulate.

The principal minister of the Bay, has pledged himself that the last clause of the 12th article of our treaty, with this Regency, insisted by Joseph Etienne Famin, shall have the same effect with respect to American Merchant vessels as the custom of all other nations at peace with Tunis, has established with respect to their own, and no other.—There is therefore no danger to be apprehended from American vessels visiting this coast. Perfect health prevails here.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WM. EATON.

Thomas Appleton, Esq.
American Consul, Leghorn.

INTELLIGENCER.

TUESDAY, July 15, 1800.

The anniversary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE was commemorated at BELLFIELD, by a meeting of gentlemen, who sat down to an elegant dinner provided by Mr. Belfield Starke—after which the following Toasts were drunk:—

1. The 4th July, 1776—May the celebration of American Independence convey a pleasure of the most exquisite relish to the minds of the latest posterity.

2. The Constitution of the United States—May it prove invulnerable to its enemies.

3. The memory of our incomparable Washington—May the benign influence of his glorious acts serve as a pole star to our liberties to the end of time.

4. The President of the United States—May his conduct, directed by virtue and patriotism, deserve the approbation of the people.

5. The Vice President of the United States—May the period be very far distant that deprives our public councils of his great talents and virtues.

6. The memory of those heroes that fought and bled in the cause of American Independence.

7. The Navy of the United States—May it be a protection to our commerce and a terror to our foes.

8. To all nations at war, peace—to all nations at peace, prosperity.

9. Our treaties with foreign powers—May they be observed with good faith, and vindicated with firmness.

10. May the zeal, promptitude, and discipline of the militia, ever supercede the necessity of a standing army.

11. The Belfield Inspection—May it prove beneficial to the promoter, and a general good to the community.

12. May religion and order triumph over infidelity and confusion.

13. The Tree of Liberty planted in America—May its branches extend to the remotest part of the globe.

14. May we always discriminate between the patriot and the demagogue, revere the one and contemn the other.

15. The Arts and sciences—May the Seminary about to be established in Belfield eminently contribute to their promotion.

16. The Fair Daughters of Columbia—May their smiles excite deeds of worth, and reward them.

Volunteer, by the Chairman.

The 15th of June, 1800—memorable in the annals of America for disbanding the army of the United States.

STATEMENT of TOBACCO at the PETERSBURG WAREHOUSES on the 1st of October last, and received since that date, also the quantities shipped from and balance now remaining in each Warehouse.

Warehouses	On hand 1st Oct. 1799.	Taken since 1st Oct.	Total to 10th July 1800	Shipped since 1st Oct. 1799	On hand 12th July 1800.	
Petersburg,	400	1926	2326	1276	950	
High-street,	696	1546	2242	1442	800	
Parkhill's,	200	1925	2125	1149	976	
West-hill,	500	1670	2170	1770	400	
West-street,	800	1666	2466	986	1480	
Cedar-street,	400	2288	2688	1238	1450	
Pelling-brook,	600	1160	1760	1089	671	
Blandford,	800	1618	2418	1430	988	
Davis's,	800	1481	2281	1200	1081	
Boyd's,	280	1481	1761	1260	1161	
John Bolling's	340	1025	1365	760	615	
Totals	6255	17065	23320	13570	9750	

The foregoing is collected from the Inspectors books, and information received from them. It may be erroneous 2 or 300 hogsheads, over or under, as to the quantity shipped and on hand, but not more—there is also a probability, that the quantity on hand at the commencement of the present inspection may err a few hogsheads (say even 200) but to counterbalance these errors (which are as likely to be against the total quantity received and shipped as in their favor) there has been not less that 600 hogsheads, which were inspected and entered on the books, taken away and stemmed; this Tobacco is again brought to the Warehouses, reinspected, and again entered and numbered on the books—supposing it loses one third, it will make a difference of 400 hogsheads against the total quantity received.

The quantity at Boyd's is guessed at, because there was no access to the Warehouse at the time; but that Warehouse and Davis's have been nearly on a par for some years.

By the arrival at New-York, we have also the particulars of an attempt to assasinate the King of Great-Britain, while at Drury Lane Theatre, by a maniac—and a detailed account of a new Royalist Conspiracy at Paris, which was discovered about the beginning of May: a number of persons were arrested, who, it was asserted, were in the pay of England for the purpose of placing France in the hands of its legitimate Sovereign.—These with other interesting matter shall appear in our next.

A few days ago a man was apprehended in this town on suspicion of attempting to pass false Tobacco Notes.—He had in his possession four Notes, three on the Warehouse at Lynchburg, and one on Eyrd's Warehouse at Richmond, all of which were believed to be counterfeits.

Sale this Day.

JOHN D. HALDANE

HAVING assigned the whole of his property of every kind, books, bonds, accounts and papers, unto the subscribers as trustees for the benefit of all his creditors, who may accede thereto within 6 months from this date; in virtue of which we shall on Tuesday the 15th day of July, proceed to sell the stock of GOODS on hand, at the Vendue Office of W. & H. Haxall.

The stock of GOODS on hand amounting to between 4 and 5000 dollars, compose a general assortment of almost every kind of suitable goods for this market, chiefly imported last fall, and will be sold on the following terms, bond with approved security will be required—one or other of the parties to reside in Petersburg.

6 months credit for all sums over 100 dols.
9 months credit for all sums over 300 dols.
12 months credit for all sums over 500 dols.

Those indebted to the estate of Mr. Haldane, will please come forward and settle their respective balances, with either of the subscribers, who only are empowered to receive payment and grant discharges; suits will be instituted against all who neglect this notice, as the situation of the business will admit of no delay. Those who may have claims against the estate, are requested to lodge them properly authenticated, in order that provision may be made for payment.

FREELAND & GILLIES.
WILLIAM SHARP.
McCREERY & RESLOP.

Petersburg, July 3, 1800.

Brunswick county,

May Court, 1800.

John Walton and Mary his wife, late Mary Warwick, widow and devisee of William Warwick, Complts.

AGAINST

Thomas Poythress and Robert Mabry and Rebecca his wife, who was late Rebecca Mason, widow and executrix of James Mason, dec. and William Harrison, Benjamin and John Mason, surviving executors of the said James Mason, dec. and Edmunds and George Mason, sons, and Jane Mason, daughter of the aforesaid James Mason, deceased, Defts.

THE Defendant Thomas Poythress not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the Complainants, by their Counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said Defendant do appear on the first day of August term next, and answer the Bill of the Complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Petersburg Gazette for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Courthouse of this county on two several Court days.

A copy—Teste,
HERBERT HILL, C. B. C.

IN CHANCERY.

ICE

WILL be constantly furnished by Mr. Chevallier, next door to Mr. Stout's store, in Blandford: and at Mr. Burchett's in Petersburg, near the Market-house.

July 14, 1800.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of Alexander M'Laughlin, dec. are requested to exhibit them without delay, that arrangements may be made for their discharge. And all indebted to said estate, are requested to make speedy payment, to William Mackay, in Bollingbrook-street, who is authorized to settle all accounts of said estate.

E. M'LAUGHLIN, Adm'x,
of Alex. M'Laughlin, dec.

Petersburg, July 15, 1800. (3)

Five Dollars Reward,

STRAYED or stolen out of Mr. Robert Armistead's lot, on Tuesday night, the 8th instant, a bright chestnut sorrel MARE, about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 9 or 10 years old—had with her a very likely horse colt, about 2½ months old—I had the Mare of Mr. Thomas Brooking, of Nottoway county. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges, to any one that will deliver her to me in Petersburg, or secure her so that I get her again.

PHILIP SCROGIN.

Petersburg, July 14, 1800. (tf.)

PETERSBURG, July 13, 1800.

THE subscriber offers for sale, his DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT on Back-street—and the HOUSE in Pelling-brook-street in which the Printing-Office is kept. The situation of these Tenements is so well known as to render any further description unnecessary. They will be sold for cash or on a credit, as may best suit the purchasers.

WILLIAM PRENTIS.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to leave this state immediately—Mr. EDWIN FORT is fully empowered to transact business for me, as also for the concern formerly carried on under the firm of BLOW and BARKSDALE.

WILLIAM BARKSDALE.

Petersburg, July 14, 1800. (tf.)

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On THURSDAY the 24th Instant, on the Premises,

At Mr. William Barksdale's Dwelling-House.

(He being about to embark for Europe)

Will be offered for Sale, all the Household Furniture, and sundry other Articles, amongst which are—

BEDS, Bedsteads, and Furniture thereto, Dining, Card, Dressing and Tea Tables, Mahogany and Windsor Chairs of different kinds, Settees and Side Board, an elegant Mahogany Wardrobe, Ditto Desk and Book Case, Dressing Glasses, Chimney Ornaments, Table and Tea China, &c.

SILVER.

Table Desert and Tea Spoons, Soup Ladle, two elegant Tea Pots and Stands, Coffee Pot, Tea Urn, Sugar Dish, Cream Jug, Fish Knife, Butter Knife, Wine Funnel, Butter Boats, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, &c. &c.

Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Butter Boats, Goblets and Tumblers.

A London made PHAETON with Harness complete, as elegant as any in the United States.—One pipe Port Wine 4 years old—Claret in Cases—Milch Cows—and sundry other things.

TERMS.

For Sums of 10l. and under 30l. 6 Months Credit. 30l. and upwards, 12 Months Credit. Purchasers given bonds with approved Security, to carry interest from date.

W. & H. HAXALL, V. M.

July 10, 1800.

FOR SALE,

Two very valuable Plantations.

ONE lying on the north side of Roanoke in the state of North Carolina, about two miles from the line, which seperates it from Virginia, adjoining the lands of Mr. Wm. Eaton, one mile above his ferry. The tract contains 1116 acres, upwards of three hundred acres of which is as fine low ground as any on the river; the high land is rich and supposed to be as good tobacco land as any whatever.—There have been erected on it lately a two storied house, 30 feet by 20, with four very good rooms above and two in the cellar, a kitchen with two large rooms and a good smoke-house,—the situation is very high, and the good quality of the water renders it a very healthy and pleasant place to live at.

The other is situated on the road leading to Hix's Ford, about 16 miles from Petersburg; it contains by old survey 3000 acres—it is equal to any place in the lower country for raising stock of all kinds, as it is a very good grass plantation, and plenty of crops of corn and oats may be made on it.—There are about sixty acres of it just reclaimed for meadow, which will be equal to any on the continent. There is a great quantity of ash and other valuable timber on it, which would pay handsomely for the carriage of it to market.

There are about seventy slaves on the above plantations, which the subscriber would wish to dispose of as well as all the stock.—The managers living on the estates will shew the lands to persons inclined to view them; the price and terms of payment will be made known by the subscriber, who will be the greater part of June at one or other of the places.

GEO. N. SKIPWITH.

May 26, 1800. (tf)

WATCHES & JEWELLERY

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, viz.

WATCHES—Gold plain.
Ditto—Days of the Month.
Ditto—Minature.
Ditto—Repeating.
Ditto—Silver plain.
Ditto—Days of the Months.
Ditto—Capp'd & various other kind.

ALSO,

Gold Rings, with a striking likeness of Gen. Washington.
Ditto—Breast Pins.
Ditto—Garnet Rings.
Ditto Men and Women's Watch Chains and Keys.
Ditto Necklaces and Watch materials.

The above Articles to be seen at Messrs. Hermange and Halbran's store, for a week only.

J. S. FAZY.

Petersburg, July 10, 1800. (2)

NOTICE.

ALL those who have claims against the estate of John Williams, dec. are desired to bring them in properly authenticated to the subscriber, that provision may be made for their discharge—and all those who stand indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, as the situation of the estate will not admit of longer indulgence.

GREGORY JOHNSON, acting Executor of John Williams, dec.

Petersburg, July 5, 1800. (tf.)

OLIVER FULLER & CO.

HAVE just received from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of MENS, WOMENS' and CHILDRENS' SHOES, which are now opening next door above the Vendue Office, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

Petersburg, July 2, 1800. (6)

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and pay their respective accounts—and all persons who have demands against him, will please bring them in for payment.—Those who neglect applying to him for payment, on or before three months from this date, may expect that he will avail himself of this notice in bar of their recovery.

JOHN FISHER.

Petersburg, June 5, 1800. (eoam)

Town of Petersburg, June.

Husting's Court, 1800.

George Cooper and Joseph Cooper, infants, under the age of Twenty-one years, by James Campbell, their next friend, Complts. } In Chancery.

Against

John Hughes and Sarah Cooper, otherwise called Sarah Hughes, administratrix of Joseph Cooper, dec. Defts. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant John Hughes not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the Complainants by their Counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said Defendant John Hughes do appear here on the first Monday in September next, and answer the bill of the Complainants—and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Petersburg Gazette for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this town.

A copy, Attest,

(eoam) J. GRAMMER, C. T. P.

FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Printer hereof, a new publication intitled

The Manual of a Free Man,

OR

Reasonable exposition of the Fundamental Points of Universal Political Right.

PRICE 1s 6d.

New-Market Fall RACES,

WILL commence the first TUESDAY in October next.

The FIRST DAY, a SWEEPSTAKE, for 4 year old Colts and Fillies, 3 mile heats—entrance 100 dollars—to be closed on first Saturday in August; and no nag admitted after. Those who wish to engage in this Sweepstake must apply to the proprietor of the Course, and particularly name and describe their nag when they enter.

On the SECOND DAY, a PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS will be hung up, free for any nag, by paying 10 dollars entrance—two mile heats.

On the THIRD DAY, a PURSE of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS will be hung up, to be run for, free for any nag, by paying 20 dollars entrance—four mile heats.

And on the FOURTH DAY, a SWEEPSTAKE, for 3 year olds'—50 dollars entrance—two mile heats. This Sweepstake will be kept open until the evening preceding the first day's running.

June 4, 1800. GEORGE GARY.

Mecklenburg county,

April Court, 1800.

Edgar Wells and Angus Bathune, Merchants and Partners, under the firm and stile of Edgar Wells & Co. Plts. } In Chancery.

AGAINST

Jordain Clark, Deft. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant having not entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said Defendant do appear here on the second Monday in July next, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiffs—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in Richmond or Petersburg, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this county.

Copy,

3m JOHN DORTCH, D. C.

HOLLAND's GIN,

AND 4th PROOF OLD

COGNIAC BRANDY,

of a superior quality—for sale, by

J. Le MESSURIER.

Petersburg, May 21, 1800.

Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from my plantation, near Mr. Thomas Singleton's Ordinary, about six or seven weeks ago—a Negro Woman named NAN, thick and well made, about 22 years of age, middling black, and of a middling height, her feet are remarkably thick.—She carried with her when she went away, a negro cotton wrapper and petticoat, and sundry suits of Virginia cloth—I have reasons to believe she is lurking about Petersburg or Blandford. Whoever will deliver her to William Traylor at my said place, or to Mr. Thomas Singleton, at his Ordinary, or to myself at Mr. Robertson's plantation on Sappony creek, shall receive the above reward, besides what is allowed by law in such cases.

THOMAS PENTECOST.

June 26, 1800. (4p)

☞ The Debates in the VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES on the ALIEN and SEDITION LAW, may be had at the Printing Office.

COACH, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,

Done on the shortest notice, by

John White,

at the upper end of OLD STREET, in the Shop formerly occupied by D. J. Manley, dec.

Petersburg, July 7, 1800. 4

NOTICE.

I SHALL lay before the Grand Jury at August court ensuing, a list of all those who have received licences to sell merchandise, and shall move for judgment against all those they may present for selling without licence—I calculate the penalties would amount to nine thousand dollars, judging from the small number who have received their licences, although I am persuaded many have the sheriff's receipts, and neglect to bring them in—this ought to be done because the law requires it; that those who have paid may be distinguished from those who have not, and that the Auditor may know what to debit the sheriffs.

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE FOR PETERSBURG.

Petersburg, July 5, 1800. (3t)

William Moore,

HAS received from Dr. CHURCH's Dispensary, New-York, a fresh supply of the following Medicines:

The Patent Scotch Ointment for the cure of the ITCH. Price 75 cents.

Church's Cough Drops, For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas and Consumptions. Price one dollar.

The celebrated Eye Salve, For all disorders of the Eyes. Price 75 cents.

Botanical Tea Prepared from Herbs, and will afford great relief to the Nervous, Weak, Debilitated and Consumptive. Price 75 cents.

Vegetable Lotion. For the cure of all Humours on the Face and Skin, particularly Ringworms, Tetters, Pimples, &c. &c. Price 75 cents.

Vermifuge Lozenges. Which effectually destroys Worms in Children and grown Persons. Price 50 cents in box.

Cordial Restorative Balsam. Is a Medicine of Specific Virtue for the cure of Female Complaints, Gout in the Stomach, Melancholy, loss of Appetite, inward Weaknesses, obstinate Gleets, &c. &c. Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.

For the Cure of Fits, *The Patent Antispasmodic Elixir.* Convulsion, Epileptic, Hysteric or Falling Fits, are effectually cured by this Medicine. Price two dollars.

Antiscorbutic Elixir. For the Teeth, Breath and Scurvy in the Gums—cleansing, whitening and preserving the Teeth. Price one dollar.

Volatile Tincture for the cure of the Tooth Ache. Gives immediate and permanent Relief in the most violent Cases. Price 37½ cents.

For the Cure of the Rheumatism, Palsy, Gout, Sprains, Bruises, &c. is recommended the Essence and Extract of Mustard, which is a certain cure for those Disorders. Price 75 cents each bottle and box.

Concentrated Essence of Scurvy Grass, For the cure of the Sea and Land Scurvy, all Scrophulous Complaints, Eruptions, old Sores, Rheumatic Head Aches, and every Complaint arising from an impure State of the Blood. Price one dollar.

Anodyne Essence for the Head Ache. Price 50 cents.

Antibilious Pills. For the cure of Malignant and Bilious Fevers, &c. Price 50 cents in box.

ALSO,

DR. CHURCH's TREATISE ON THE

Veneral Disorder.

Containing plain and easy Directions for the speedy and effectual cure of that Disease in both Sexes; whereby any Person may cure themselves at a small Expence. Price one dollar.

Petersburg, July 8, 1800.

Negroes for Sale.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of JOHN NICOLSON, in Brunswick county, on the third Saturday in this month the 19th—on a credit until the 1st. January next, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

FIVE valuable NEGROES, MEN and WOMEN—also one or two Copper Stills, and a Copper Boiler; the property of MORDECAI BOOTH, and conveyed by him in trust to JOHN DRUMMOND, jun. for the purpose of satisfying a debt due to ROBERT & WALTER COLQUHOUN, of Petersburg.

July 5, 1800. (8)

The thorough bred running Horse

GABRIEL,

WILL stand at my stable, (in sight of Newmarket) and be let to mares the ensuing season at Six Guineas; a note to be sent with the mares, payable 10th October next, which may be discharged by the payment of Twenty Dollars if paid within the time; Twelve Dollars the leap, to be paid at the stable door, and Forty Dollars to ensure; to be demanded on the mare showing in foal, or the property being changed; a dollar with each mare to the groom—very extensive pasturage under a good fence—a seperate enclosure for mares with colts; particular attention will be paid to the mares and fed with grain at the market price if desired, but no responsibility for accidents. The season will commence the first of March, and end the 10th August.

In 1794, Gabriel then the property of Sir T. Honeywood, won a 50l. plate at Newmarket, beating Lord Sackville's Spider, and three others; and a match for 100 guineas at Epsom, giving 9lbs. to Mr. Hamond's Portland, and the same day won the 50l. plate—the first year when the property of Mr. Delme, he won the sweepstakes for all ages, and two fifties at Canterbury.

In 1795, at Newmarket, he won the first class of the Oatland stakes, beating Hermoine, Polyandus, Gohanna, Patriot, Aimator, and several others—received compromises in three matches with Lord Sackville's Silver, Sir William Afton's Pandolpho, and Sir William Shelly's Lady—beat Lord Clermont's Aimator, a match for 300 guineas, at 8st. each, over the course, and won the king's plate for six year olds, weight 12st. being then only five.

In 1796, he won the king's plate at Newmarket, beating Sir F. Pool's Waxy, Lord Sackville's Silver, and two others; walked over for the king's plate at Winchester, and won the king's plate at Nottingham.

GABRIEL is a most beautiful bay, full 15 hands 3 inches, of high form and figure, and esteemed in England as amongst their best horses.—He was bred by the Earl of Offory, and got by Dorimant, his dam by Highflyer, grandam by Snap, out of the dam of Chalkstone, Iris, Planet, &c. She was got by Shepherd's Crab, her dam Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the Little Hartley mare.—When a horse's pedigree is undeniable, his figure and performance good, it is as much as can be said of the most favourite stallion in America, till his get have proved themselves. Gabriel is nine years old, remarkable healthy, and in full toned virility.

tf JOHN BAIRD

Greencroft, P. George, Feb. 26, 1800.

To be Rented for a Term of Years, and Possession given Immediately,

THE large and valuable Manufacturing MILLS, situate on James River, at the mouth of Falling creek, in the county of Chesterfield, and generally known by the name of Cary's Mills.

CHARLES J. MACMURDO.

GEORGE FISHER.

Richmond June 29, 1800.

Just Published,

And for SALE *at* PRENTIS & PLEASANT'S *Printing-Office,*

[PRICE—25 Cents.]

A

VINDICATION

OF THE

General-Ticket Law,

Passed by the LEGISLATURE of *VIRGINIA,*

on the 18th day of January, 1800.

Originally published under the signature of "FRANKLIN,"

By the author of HORTENSIUS, *on the Liberty of the Press.*

ROSS & DOUGLAS

HAVE just received from London, a variety of new BOOKS and STATIONERY; also an elegant assortment of Razors, Pen-knives & Scissars; Shaving-Soap, Pomatum and Wash-Balls; Ladies and Gentlemens' dressing-cases; portable Writing-Desks, with dressing instruments; Back Gammon Tables, Cards & Dice; Flutes and Fifes, with books of instruction; London Black-Ball; Reives' Patent Colours, and different kinds of Drawing-Paper; Mathematical Instruments, with Ivory Scales; Wise's Patent Steel-Pins; Inkstands; Metzotinto Prints & Drafts, framed and unframed, and Message-Cards, gilt, black, sized and plain.

Petersburg, May 6, 1800.

FOUND,

A RED Morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry papers, some of which appear to be of consequence to the owner. The name *Adam Link* appearing on most of the papers, as also on the Pocket Book, it is probable they belong to that person—and it is presumed he resides somewhere in or about Staunton. The owner may get the Pocket-Book and Papers, on applying to the Printer hereof, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

June 30, 1800.

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

JUST received by the ALEXANDER, from LONDON, now opening, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms. The balance of his assortment he daily expects by the first arrival from LIVERPOOL.

D. MACKENZIE.

Petersburg, May 15, 1800. tf

FOR SALE,

THE Tract of Land called ATHOL, lying in Prince George county, on Appomattox river, about 4 miles below Petersburg—In quality it is not inferior to the adjacent lands, and contains near 1300 acres, two-thirds of which are in wood. The subscriber is willing to sell it in lots—several of which affords handsome situations, with a view of the river. The price 40s per acre, or 2400l. for the whole; in either case payments will be easy.

EDMUND HARRISON.

Amelia, January 1, 1800. tf

To be RENTED,

For one or more years, either separately or all together, and possession given the 1st of October next.

THE Grist and Manufacturing Mills, Saw-Mill, Distillery, Store-House, Tavern, Plantation, with an elegant Dwelling-House, and all the buildings appurtenant to the foregoing. They are the same formerly owned by Captain Bedford, and are situated below the forks of Meherrin; 56 miles from Petersburg and 14 from Roanoke. Apply to Mr. John Morrison on the premises, or to the subscriber in Blandford.

WM. DAVIES.

Petersburg, May 26, 800.

April 14, 1800.

THE subscriber being resolved to sell, will give great bargains in two tracts of Land in the county of Dinwiddie, one of which containing 600 acres, and is about 25 miles from Petersburg, and within 8 or 9 miles of Lew Jones's bridge—this tract has been always found equal, if not superior in point of fertility to most of the adjoining lands; it is a remarkable healthy situation, and a most agreeable neighbourhood, has the following improvements, (all erected since the year 1795) a well finished dwelling-house 28 by 20, with two rooms and an entry below, with a fire place in each room, three chambers and an entry above and one fire place, a kitchen 36 by 16, with two rooms below and a fire place in each, and two above and one fire place, a smoke-house and dairy, a stable 24 by 16 of sawed logs, a crib 14 by 10 ditto, a barn 30 by 20 ditto, Negro houses, &c. a well planked yard and garden about 160 feet square each; the garden well replenished with such things as are customary, a good apple orchard from which I made (last year) upwards of 1500 gallons of cyder, there is also a variety of other fruits; the whole of the plantation is under good fences, and is most delightfully watered, having a large creek passing through it, on which is about 40 acres of valuable low ground, part of which is reclaimed and affords excellent pasturage—the creek affords the greatest plenty of water for a very profitable mill, which may be built with little expence—it has also the benefit of a great number of excellent springs, one of which is within 25 yards of the door.

I think proper to inform the public that I will take £450 for this seat, if the payments are quick, which is much less than the costs of the buildings, and I will give possession before the 1st of January next.

The other tract is situated on Tomhitton creek, about 8 miles from the former, and about the same distance from Petersburg, containing 600 acres, about one half cleared, is in tolerable order for cropping, has such improvements as is usual on a quarter—I suppose, at least 100 acres of valuable well timbered low grounds, and has always been found very productive of corn, wheat and tobacco; I will take for this tract the low price of 30 shillings per acre, and make the payments easy by giving the purchaser time; and I will supply the purchaser of either, or both of these places with stock of all kinds, and 50 barrels corn at each place, at 15s. per barrel, let the price be what it may in December next.—I will give possession of this tract at any time after finishing the present crop.

ANTHONY PENISTON.

P. S. If any person should wish to contract for the above property, in my absence, they will please apply to Mr. Samuel Peniston, of Petersburg. (tf.) A. P.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT there was committed to my care, on the 10th day of February last, a NEGRO MAN who calls his name JOHN PETERSON, and says he belongs to Mr. John Ankler, Grocer, in New-York, and that he came to Norfolk in the schooner Polly, consigned to Messrs. James and William Bennet, of Norfolk—he is a well made black fellow, about five feet eight inches high, and about twenty or twenty-one years old. The owner of said Negro is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away from Petersburg jail.

PHILIP SCROGIN, Jailor.

Petersburg, April 14, 1800. 3m

I HAVE for sale, on very moderate terms, a TRACT of LAND, containing seven hundred and forty-five acres, lying in the county of Mecklenburg, on Dockry creek, with two plantations thereon, and an orchard on each; remarkably healthy and very conveniently situated. The terms will be made known, and the land shewn, by an application to me living near the land. I want a good Teacher who understands the Languages, and upon his being well recommended, I will give good wages.—Also a good Cook Woman, for whom I will give cash.

JOSEPH SPEED.

July 7, 1800. (4)

NOTICE.

THE HUSTINGS COURT having granted to the Subscriber Letters of Administration, (with the will annexed) on the Estate of the late ELIAS PARKER of this Town.—He requests all those who have claims on the Estate, to exhibit them; and those who are indebted, to make speedy payment.

WM. HAXALL.

Petersburg, June 28, 1800.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in Greensville county, the 28th April last, Three Negro Men, viz. CYRUS, a black fellow, 22 or 24 years old, rather slender, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has an impediment when he first attempts to speak, and always raises his right foot or toes before he speaks—carried away a negro cotton jacket and breeches, and a pair of homespun mixt breeches, two shirts, and one pair of overalls of cotton—he has a scar on one leg, and one of his ancles is swelled on the inside. MINGO, about the same age, 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, had on a blue short coat of kersey or coarse cloth, a pair of homespun dark overalls, and white hat; has a down look and low voice, lately purchased of one Richard Garner, of Lancaster county in this state, and says he has work'd for some time by water. BILLY, a stout black fellow, near 6 feet high, about 20 years of age, a pleasing countenance, and very white teeth, a small scar on one cheek; had on a white kersey sailor's jacket, and sundry other cloaths.—I lately purchased him of a man who calls himself Abraham Jones, of Northampton county, who shewed a bill of sale from Thomas Blackman, of Norfolk county. I expect they will all pass for freemen, get free passes, and perhaps get on board of some vessel. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or employing them.—I will give Ten Dollars each for securing them in any jail, besides all legal charges.

JOHN BATTE.

May 24, 1800.

Tracts of Land,

LYING on the north side of Meherrin river, on Great creek, near Brunswick courthouse, whereon there is an excellent commodious two story dwelling house, situated on a fine airy, healthy place, convenient to extraordinary water, well equipt for the reception of a family, or for public accommodation, being on the main road leading to said courthouse. There is also on the said tract, a well projected store house, and all other conveniencies for the mercantile business, in a very wealthy and fashionable neighbourhood. Possession of the store house will be given immediately, and those who may think proper to commence business at said place, may be boarded on moderate terms. There is likewise on the said land, an excellent grist mill, well fixed for manufacturing grain, one half of which I would rent for any number of years. These two tracts of land being adjacent to each other, nine or ten hands could be worked to great advantage, there being 56 acres, the greater part of which is in good repair for tobacco and small grain. Possession of both the plantations and half of the mill, will be given the first of October next. For further particulars enquire of

JOHN MURRELL.

Brunswick, March 28, 1800. tf

At a Court continued and

held for Nottoway county, at the courthouse, on Saturday the 3d of May, 1800.

Richard Foster, Complt. } In Chan'ry.

Against

Thomas Powell, Defr. } In Chan'ry.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: On the motion of the Complainant, IT IS ORDERED, that the Defendant do appear here on the first day of August term next, and answer the Complainant's bill—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two months successively, in some gazette published in the town of Petersburg, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A copy,

Teste,

(emp) THOMAS W. TODD, D. C.

Dr. RUSSEL's History of Modern Europe.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this invaluable work, will be received by ROSS and DOUGLAS, Petersburg, and at the Printing-Office, till further notice.

Petersburg, June 4, 1800.

TOWN OF PETERSBURG:

June Hustings Court, 1800.

DONALD MCKENZIE, JOHN OSBORNE, and ROBERT MOORE, gentlemen, or any two of them, are appointed to receive, examine and state the accounts of Robert Lanier, as Serjeant of this Town, of his transactions of the estate of Simon Swail, dec. and ascertain the nett amount of the said estate—and they or any two of them, are also appointed to apportion the assets of the said estate in the hands of the said Serjeant among the several creditors according to law.—The said creditors having previously proved their demands before this court, on the first Monday in August next. And it is ordered, that a copy of the foregoing order be published in the Petersburg Gazette, until the first Monday in August next.

A copy,

Attest,

J. GRAMMER, C. T. P.

☞ THE partnership of PRENTIS & PLEASANTS, *expired on the first day of this month—and as T. W. Pleasants purposes declining the printing business, a settlement of their affairs is in consequence thereof rendered absolutely necessary.—All persons to whom they are indebted will please render in a statement of their claims as early as possible that provision may be made to discharge them.—Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.*

May 2, 1800.

Playing Cards,

For Sale, at the Office of the Printer hereof.